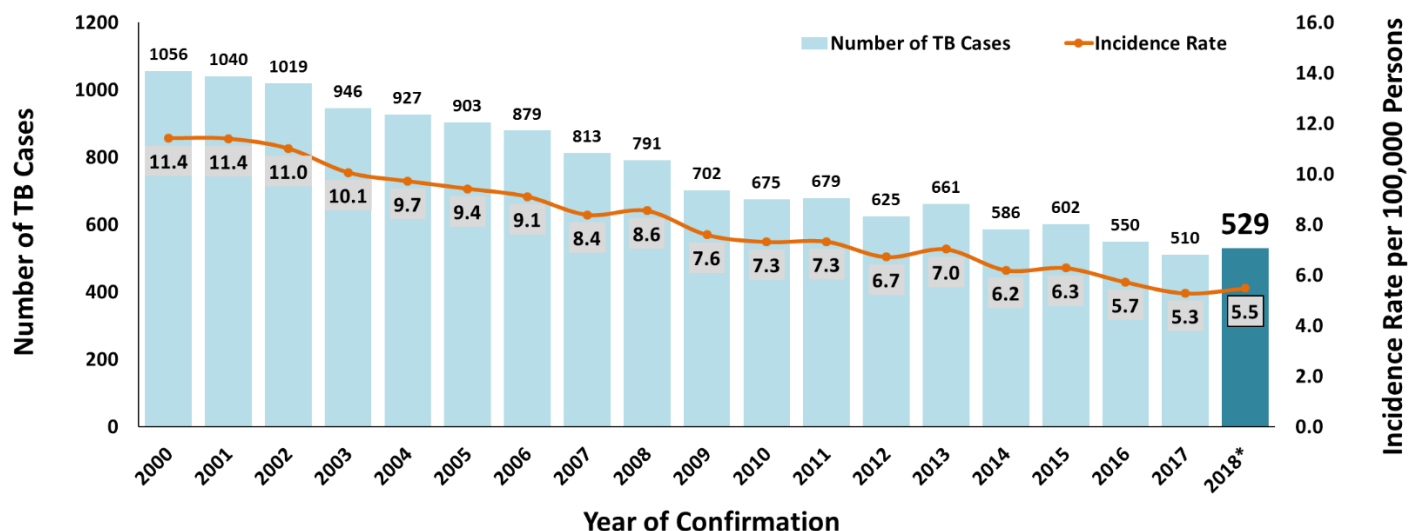


## Overview of Tuberculosis in Los Angeles County

- In 2018, a total of 529 new tuberculosis (TB) cases were reported in Los Angeles County (LAC), which represents a 3.7% increase from 2017 (Figure 1). In 2018, the incidence rate of TB in LAC was 5.5 cases per 100,000 persons. In the past few years, LAC's TB incidence rate has been higher than that of California<sup>1</sup> and twice that of the United States.<sup>2</sup>

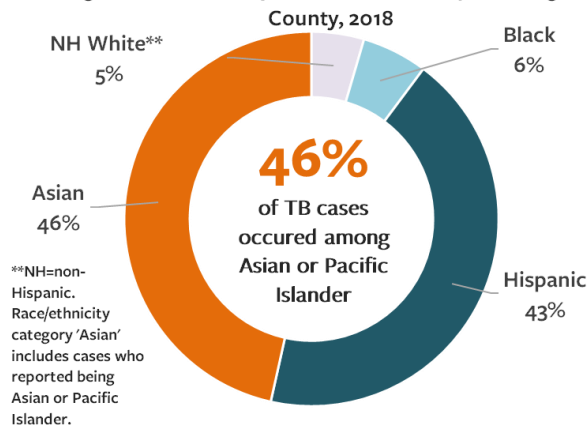
Figure 1. TB Cases and Incidence Rates: Los Angeles County, 2000-2018



## Racial/Ethnic Group

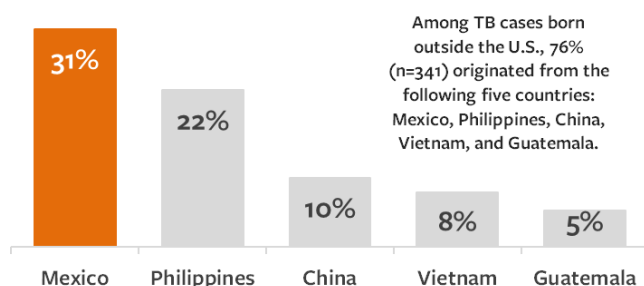
- In 2018, TB cases were comprised of Asians (n=246), Hispanics (n=229), Blacks (n=30), and non-Hispanic Whites (n=24) (Figure 2).
- The TB incidence rate was highest among Asians (17.7/100,000), followed by Hispanics (4.8/100,000), Blacks (3.8/100,000), and non-Hispanic (NH) Whites (0.9/100,000).
- For the fourth year in a row, Asians were the racial/ethnic group with the largest number of TB cases.

Figure 2. TB Cases by Racial/Ethnic Group: Los Angeles County, 2018



## Persons Born Outside the U.S

Figure 3. TB Cases by Top 5 Countries of Birth in Los Angeles County, 2018

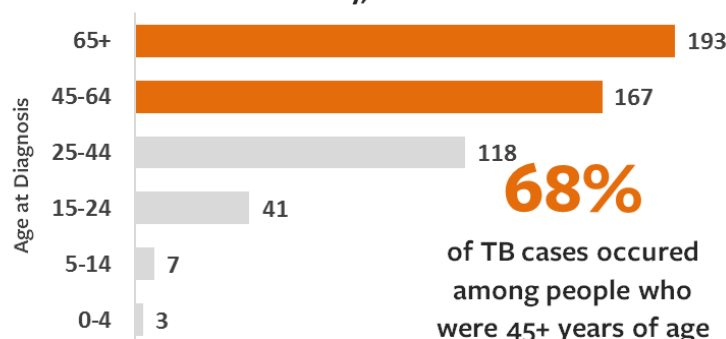


- Among TB cases with a known place of birth, there were 5 times more cases born outside the U.S. (n=449, 85%) than there were cases born in the U.S. (n=79, 15%).
- Also, 85% (n=382) of TB cases born outside the U.S. reported having spent 5 or more years in the U.S. at the time of TB diagnosis.

## Young Children and Older Adults

- The number of TB cases among children ages 0 to 4 years decreased from 1.8% (n=9) in 2017 to 1% (n=3) in 2018. The 2018 incidence rate (0.5/100,000) exceeded the CDC 2020 target rate (0.3/100,000).
- Persons 65+ years of age represented 36% (n=193) of TB cases in 2018. This age group had the highest rate of TB (18.1/100,000).

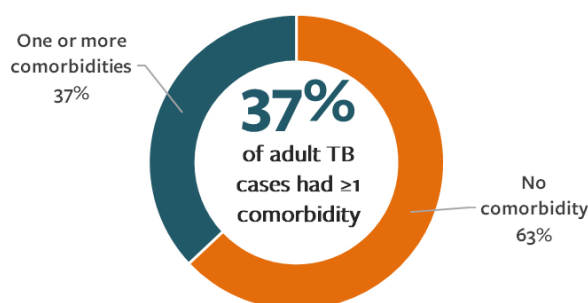
Figure 4. TB Cases by Age Group: Los Angeles County, 2018



## HIV and Other Medical Comorbidities

- Among all TB cases with known HIV status, 3% (n=11) were infected with HIV. People living with HIV have one of the highest risks for rapid progression from TB infection to TB disease.<sup>3</sup>

Figure 5. Adult TB Cases by Comorbidity: Los Angeles County, 2018 (N=510)



- In 2018, 37% (n=190) of adult (18+ years of age) TB cases had one or more medical comorbidities such as diabetes mellitus, end-stage renal disease, or another non-HIV immunosuppressive condition (Figure 5). These comorbidities increase a person's likelihood to progress from TB infection without symptoms to active TB disease. The most common comorbidity was diabetes mellitus (n=137 or 27% of adult TB cases).

## Homelessness

- Persons experiencing homelessness are particularly vulnerable to TB. Factors such as crowded living situations, lack of access to health care, and delayed diagnosis increase the risk of transmission in this population. In 2018, 4% (n=22) of TB cases in LAC reported experiencing homelessness within the past year, less than in 2017 (6%).

## Multidrug-Resistant (MDR) TB

- In 2018, there were 3 (0.6%) new MDR-TB cases reported in LAC. Despite the significant increase of MDR-TB in some global regions,<sup>3</sup> in LAC, the proportion of MDR-TB cases has remained relatively constant.

## Deaths among Persons with TB

- Among TB cases confirmed between 2014 and 2018 (n=2,777), there were 324 (12%) deaths, including deaths due to TB and deaths unrelated to TB disease. Of these, 78% (n=252) died while receiving TB treatment.

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